

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations—
T.T. London 2s. 4.74d.
On Demand 2s. 4.7-16d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.04

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

February 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 59
Humidity 65 52

February 19, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 59 2 p.m. 63
Humidity 92 83

7590 日八廿月一

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917.

一拜禮 號九十月二英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE POTATO FAMINE.

Mr. Lloyd George's Intervention.

London, February 18.
Mr. Lloyd George last evening telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of Manchester saying that the War Cabinet had considered the difficulties which have arisen through the operation of the Food Controller's Potato Prices Order of January 1, which have been increased by the recent prolonged frost. The prices have been readjusted as the result of a conference between Departments and traders, and, as now fixed, enable retailers to charge three-halfpence per lb. up to March 31 and a penny-three-farthings thereafter to the end of June.

The newspapers consider Mr. Lloyd George's intervention at the eleventh hour as an effort to avert a potato war. The people everywhere are murmuring at the dearth and dearness of potatoes, due to the alleged withholding of stocks by the farmers for better prices, while retailers have been refusing to buy and had threatened that no potatoes would be available to-morrow.

As an instance, of the famine already alleged to exist, it is stated that the usual weekly output in the Ormskirk district is 4,000 tons, but this month not a hundred tons have been sold by rail; yet it is estimated that over 20,000 tons are available within a ten-mile radius of Ormskirk.

The police at Drogheda, Limerick and other markets in Ireland have compelled dealers to sell at no more than a shilling a stone.

A New Appointment.

London, February 18.
The President of the Board of Agriculture has appointed Mr. Arthur Lee Director General of Food Production.

THE WAR LOAN.

Large Hoards of Gold Unearthed.

London, February 18.
A feature of the War Loan subscriptions has been the unearthing of extraordinary gold hoards.

Three thousand sovereigns were paid in at the Sunderland Post Office in two days, and four thousand sovereigns at Swansea in one day. A farmer's family in Wrexham paid in hundreds of sovereigns, while a Lincoln woolman paid in three hundred and fifty sovereigns.

There have also been numerous gifts of money, ranging from half-a-crown to ten pounds, sent, often accompanied by pathetic letters breathing patriotism and poverty.

Nine hundred workpeople in one factory subscribed £15,000, while huge subscriptions were contributed by Municipalities, that of Luton, for instance, averaging £10 per head.

A Fine Subscription.

London, February 19.
The National Bank of India and its constituent banks have subscribed £3,600,000 to the War Loan, including £2,600,000 new money.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

A Decisive Blow Soon.

London, February 18.
Mr. Henderson, speaking at Manchester, said the confidence of the Government in the final issue was never so high as now. He believed a blow would be struck in the coming summer which would lead to a close entirely satisfactory to the Allies.

Greater Sacrifices Yet.

London, February 18.
Lord Derby, speaking at Bolton, said the war would still be long and more bitter. Every nation must make still greater sacrifices in manhood. Germany still had enormous reserve power and she would make a gigantic effort to gain the mastery. The next six months would be the most critical. He confidently predicted that we should be successful, but it would not be a walk-over.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

An Old Treaty In Force.

London, February 18.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says it is officially announced that the United States regards the Treaty of Prussia of 1799, promising protection to respective subjects and property in case of war, as being in force. America has already proclaimed that German ships will not be seized or used by the American Government in case of war.

FOOD RATIONING IN HOLLAND.

London, February 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Handelsblad* says food rationing begins in Holland on the 19th inst.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

An Enemy Trench Penetrated.

London, February 18.
A Russian official wireless message states:—Germans, clad in white overalls, assumed the offensive to the south-west of Drinsk and penetrated our front line, but we immediately threw them out. We surprised and captured, without firing a shot, a fortified position to the south-west of Okna.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE NEW FRIGHTFULNESS.

How We are Successfully Combating It.

London, February 18.
The *Manchester Guardian* says the casualties to merchant shipping during the third week of the new submarine campaign show the losses to be below the December level. It remarks that the danger can be met by a constant alteration of routes, and the creation of lanes of safety by means of mines, besides by the destruction of submarines.

The journal remarks that we must destroy three submarines weekly to keep pace with the German boats regarding the rate of building, and says that, if rumour be trustworthy, we are doing better than that.

Bibby Steamer Reported Sunk.

London, February 18.
The 7,000 ton Bibby steamer *Worcestershire* is reported to have been sunk.

Latest Sinkings.

London, February 17.
The latest sinkings reported are the steamers *Arion*, *Greenland*, *Hopemoor*, *Kyanite* and *Longear*, as well as four small craft, all British. The total tonnage was over 10,000.

President Wilson's Next Step.

London, February 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, the Press agrees that President Wilson will shortly ask a joint Session of Congress for authority to adopt means to protect American lives and property from submarine warfare. It is generally assumed that Congress will accede, including the passage of an emergency appropriation of not less than fifty-million dollars for the President's disposition. It is stated that President Wilson has held a conference with Congressional leaders at the Capitol.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

An Enemy Height Easily Captured.

London, February 18.
A French communiqué reports patrol encounters, especially on the sectors of Troyon and Les Chambrettes, and north-west of Badonvillers.

A detachment penetrated an enemy trench in Le Pêtre wood and destroyed works and dug-outs.

The British Attacks.

London, February 18.
A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed strong English detachments to the north of Armentières, to the south-west of Lille, to the north of La Basse Osnal and near Baisart.

The enemy renewed his attacks astride the Ancre with varying results. We took 130 prisoners and gave up our foremost craters. We repulsed a violent English attack to the south of Ypres.

Our airships bombed, during the night of February 16-17, the town and harbour of Boulogne.

Over Seven Hundred Prisoners.

London, February 19.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports as follows:—On the Ancre, on Saturday, we took 774 prisoners.

Three waves of German infantry, in the morning, accompanied by supporting troops, attacked our new positions at Baillécourt farm and came under concentrated artillery fire. They did not reach our lines, being driven back with heavy losses.

We entered positions at night to the south-west and the north-west of Arras, south of Fauquemont and north of Ypres. We inflicted many casualties and took nineteen prisoners. We repulsed raiders to the south of Ypres.

GERMANY'S DEFICIT.

Further War Taxes.

London, February 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, an explanatory Note regarding the Imperial Budget of 1917 has been issued in Berlin. It announces that new war taxes are necessary to cover the deficit on the ordinary Budget of \$32,500,000, and says it is intended to impose an *ad valorem* tax on coal, and a tax on passengers' goods, on railways and domestic shipping, as well as an increase in the Excise Profits Tax.

The *Dresden Nachrichten* says every day the war continues the question of making the enemy pay the bulk of the war costs becomes more imperative for the very existence of the Empire.

AN INDIAN ARMY GRIEVANCE.

London, February 18.
The *Times* military correspondent draws attention to the grievances of officers of the Indian Army in respect to the pay of officers promoted to Captains and Majors under the new rule, and also with respect to sick furlough pay. The correspondent says that the former places the Indian officer at a disadvantage as compared with the British Army officer, which needs redress. As regards the latter, he cites instances of hardships, particularly in the case of an Indian officer who was invalided to England from Mesopotamia, whose income was reduced from £1,000 to £300. He says, these cases are a rank injustice and should have been dealt with by the R. J. A. British subaltern must be efficient and a sahib if British rule in India is to rest on a firm foundation. He will end by saying that the illiberality of the Indian Army ceases on account of the illiberality of the Raj.

The *Times* is a leader, supporting, says that the Government has the serious attention of the War Office and the Raj.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BARBAROUS HUN.

Terrible Record of Sickening Cruelties.

London, February 19.
Reuter learns that the Russian Commission of Enquiry into the German atrocities reports sickening cruelties. Unarmed wounded men have been murdered in cold blood, war prisoners burned alive and Sisters of Mercy violated.

Explosive bullets have been enormously used by the enemy, who poured corrosive fluids on the wounded men.

A German Red Cross worker twice fired with a revolver at a wounded man who asked to be bandaged.

A particularly fiendish case was that of a Cossack who was taken prisoner, and from whom an unsuccessful attempt was made to extort information. He was tortured by connecting an electric needle to his wounded leg. For half-an-hour the victim heroically persisted in maintaining silence. The process was repeated the two following days, and then a German officer applied a bar of red-hot iron to the Cossack's feet. The latter eventually escaped.

RELIEF WORK HAMPERED.

London, February 19.
Although the German orders with regard to American relief workers in Belgium and Northern France have been reversed, the representatives' presence is nullified through Germany's strict maintenance of shipping restrictions affecting relief ships.

THE JUTE TRADE.

Important Restrictions Announced.

London, February 17.
An official statement says the Government has announced that it will take possession at present market prices of all unsold raw jute in the United Kingdom, and of any unsold stocks arriving henceforth, thus prohibiting spot or transit dealings. The Government has decided to prohibit all imports of jute on private account until further notice.

The Restrictions Explained.

London, February 17.
The official statement regarding the jute trade says the object of the prohibition of imports is to economise tonnage. The prohibition in dealings does not apply to dealings for the purpose of storing in India, or to shipments from India direct to Allied or neutral countries, or to dealings in jute in stock in Allied or neutral countries, or in transit thereto.

A recent War Office census of the stocks of raw jute in the United Kingdom shows that the visible supplies are sufficient to maintain production in the current year at the same rate as last year, provided measures be taken to safeguard the supplies of firms who comparatively small supplies in reserve.

THE GERMAN CASUALTIES.

London, February 18.
The Press Bureau states that the official German casualties for January, not necessarily incurred in January, total 77,532, of which 14,192 were killed.

VERDUN AGAIN.

A Dramatic Stroke.

Says the *Daily Telegraph*:—
The important victory north of Verdun, by which General Nivelle, the new French Commander-in-Chief, has marked his assumption of the supreme authority in the field, is opportune in the extreme. The German Government, well aware that the actual military situation at the moment when hostilities cease will be by far the most important factor in the terms of peace, chose the occasion of their triumph on the Danube to attempt to negotiate. Superficially, at any rate, the moment seemed favourable to the magnanimous attitude which the German rulers tried to assume. The great effort of the British and French combined armies on the Somme had failed to break through the fortified girdle of German positions, and heavy loss had been given and received, yet the German High Command had not been prevented from transporting their strategic reserves once more across Europe to inflict a staggering blow at Roumania and Russia.

The anxieties of the German Government are less obvious, and are profound and increasing. In spite of the extent of territory overrun by her armies, and the tremendous efforts to organize all resources at home and abroad, nevertheless time is not available for the purpose. The huge German army which guards the line in France and which guards the line in Italy and which guards the line in the Balkans, and which guards the line in the East, is not only not available for the purpose, but is not available for the purpose.

The immense haul of prisoners in the Verdun battle is of the greatest importance. Numbers are beginning to run short in the German camp. There is no longer room for the reckless expenditure of human life with which they were wont to deliver their attacks even so late as last spring, when they made their great bid for Verdun. But the wholesale capture also indicates that German troops surrender far more easily than hitherto. War weariness is evidently seeping into their ranks, and it is beginning to be vain for their chiefs to demand the same sacrifices of them as were insisted upon at an earlier date. It must be conceded, however, that the skill of the assailants powerfully contributed to swamping the total of prisoners.

The Cote de Poivre stands up against the German forces. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Thursday, February 22.
H.K. and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.—Shareholders meeting at noon.

Friday, February 23.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co.—Shareholders meeting at 11.30 a.m.

Saturday, February 24.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Shareholders meeting at noon.

Monday, February 26.
Race Meeting—First Day.

Tuesday, February 27.
Race Meeting—Second Day.

Wednesday, February 28.
Race Meeting—Third Day.

Thursday, March 1.
Race Meeting—Off Day.

central mass of the Donau mont plateau till it dips sharply into the valley. But a sharp twist of the river cuts its gorge along the base of the ridge for some distance, so that troops attacking from the direction of Donau mont, while the attention of the defenders was also held by the French on the west of the Meuse, would, if successful, cut off enemy forces who failed to decamp in good time. It is, in fact, a very difficult position to retire from, and the French suffered in the same way as their enemies when they lost the Cote de Poivre, because the Meuse intercepted retreat. All the important positions taken by the Germans last spring at such a vast cost of human life, and which threatened the security of the fortress of Verdun, have now been recovered by the staunch infantry, directed by consummate generalship.

Nivelle, Petain, Mangin. The General de Castelnau will go down to history as the great chief who stopped the German rush at its most dangerous period, but the three of his subordinates who have proved themselves to be army commanders of genius are Nivelle, the new Generalissimo; Mangin, the General who recovered Donau mont; and Petain, whose corps hurled itself in the path of the great German charge last February, when all seemed to be going badly for France. These three commanders have faced the German masses through all the anxious months which have followed. They have bailed the city destroyed by bombardment, and the encircling saps of the German trenches hemming it in closer and closer. They have seen the daily caravan of mutilated and bleeding French soldiers moved out of the battle area.

With unflinching courage and wonderful resource they have passed the heaviest blows, faced the crushing, and returned the violence of the enemy. The three hero-generals are fully rewarded in beholding the receding tide of invasion recoiling under the hammer-strokes of their giant batteries and fierce infantry assaults. The Germans are still very formidable, but the victorious onslaught of the French on December 15 proves that their final victory in the West, where alone it would be decisive, is no longer to be regarded as among the developments which must be taken account of. The question now is only how to follow up the victorious advance without excessive sacrifices by unskilful or premature assaults. The German fortifications must first be battered into pulp by artillery fire and then seized by the attacking infantry. In spite of every success, the German position is still very precarious.

The Cote de Poivre stands up against the German forces. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose. The German forces are not only not available for the purpose, but are not available for the purpose.

NOTICES.

LIFTS

and

ELEVATORS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE

SOLE AGENTS:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—

Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.Malthoid
Roofing

SOLE AGENTS:—

BRADLEY & CO., LTD. (MACHINERY DEPT.).
QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1883.
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

8 STRAND
1 1/2 to 1 5/8"
CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
3 to 5"
CIRCUMFERENCE4 STRAND
3 to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCEOil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.CASCADE
&
RED CROSS
BEERS.BREWED & BOTTLED
byVancouver Breweries
Vancouver, B.C.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& Co.,No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Telephone No. 75.NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,In which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.Yorkshire
Insurance Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS
against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
AGENTS.

NOTICES.

HAMS

EVERY

HAM

GUARANTEED.

"SILVER
DISH"
BRAND.QUALITY
CANNOT BE
SURPASSED.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE
RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Distinguished for Comfort, Health and
Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt connections maintained by six lines to Central.
Moderate tariff and excellent cuisine, Roof Garden and Social Rooms. Every room has a bathroom.
P. O. FEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.
For further particulars apply:— W. GALLAGHER,
Manager.

Telephone No. 187.

Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE.

2, and 4, KENNEDY ROAD. Telephone 115.

Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy
rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under
Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
For Terms apply.—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
terms.
Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

FIRST CLASS AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TOURIST HOTEL.

2 Minutes from the Ferry.

Well furnished rooms can be obtained with or without board. Special rates for
families and mercantile marine officers.
Telephone 83. F. H. HALL, Proprietor.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on 1st Jan. 1917, under new proprietorship and management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric light and Fast
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to
Telegraphic Address "PACMAC". THE MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken
at WEE'S BAKERY, 11, Faking Road, ON LEE Comprodor, Haploong Road, HUNG CHEONG
Comprodor, Haploong Road, KWONG FOCK, Comprodor, Haploong Road, KWONG YUEN MOW,
Comprodor, Haploong Road.
Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the Best Tiffin
and Dinners—new Menu for Each Meal. Price one Dollar Each, or 50c Meals for School, good for any
meal, or a la Carte up to 15c.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of First Class Quality. Try
our own make Pork Buns and Pork Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground. Daily and put up in
1 lb. Tins at 10c each. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipton's Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every
description.
Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODEL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel London, W.E.)

NOTICE.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON,

12, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

Indian

The Most Popular
Motorcycle in Hongkong.THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN FOUND
EQUAL TO ALL LOCAL CONDITIONS,
COMBINING HILL CLIMBING ABILITY
WITH SILENCE AND RELIABILITY.

CALL AND INSPECT THE 1917 MODEL.

IT IS RECOGNISED AS THE MACHINE

"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

ALEX ROSS & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA
4, Des Vœux Road Central,
HONGKONG.The
"ARCHIMEDES"2-Cylinder Portable Boat Motor.
2 H.P. 5 H.P.The
"Archimedes"
is
indisputably
easier to
manipulate
than a
one-cylinder
motor.
It is easier
to start, more
powerful, and
more reliable.
Swedish
makeThe only
2-Cylinder
Portable
Boat Motor
on the Market.
High Tension,
Magneto
Ignition.
Perfectly
balanced.

2 H.P. MOTOR.

STOCK KEPT BY THE AGENTS:

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. FIL.
IN CHINA, LTD.,

YORK BUILDINGS, TOP FLOOR. TELEPHONE 171.

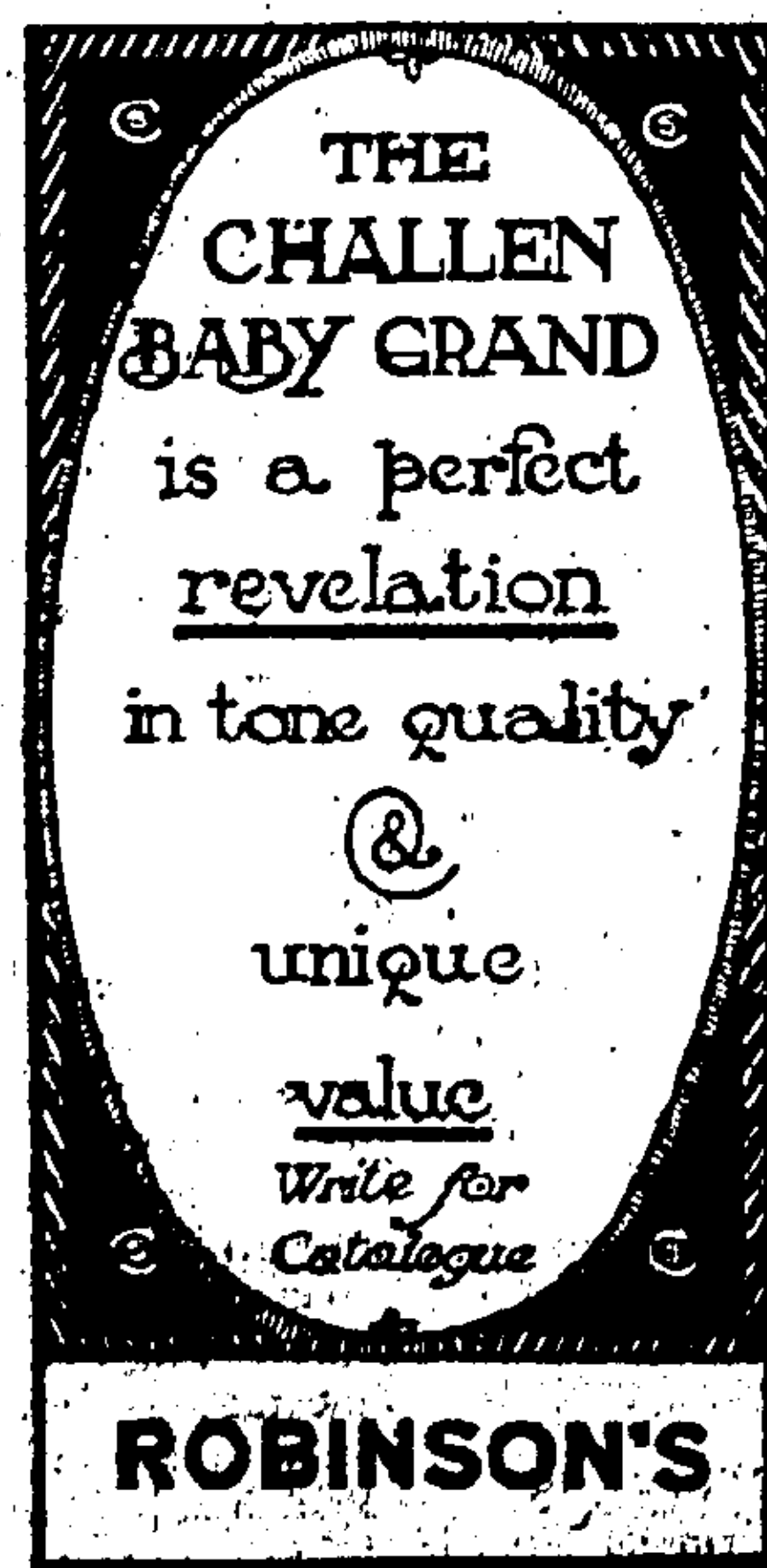
THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

AT LAST.

The enemy firms which manufacture Nerve Strengthening Food are
at last to be wound up under the Trading with the Enemy Act. Now if
you want a nerve strengthening food you must buy it from an
English firm.

WE SELL SANAPHOS.

AN ENTIRELY BRITISH PRODUCT prescribed by the highest
medical authorities. An ideal summer tonic for reconstructing the
worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
Price 2/5 per bottle.

GENERAL NEWS.

Post Offices for Mongolia.
At present there is only one
Chinese Post Office in Mongolia,
at Urga. The Manchurian Postal
Administration proposes that ad-
ditional post offices be established
at Chao Uda and Si-lin-kor-ler of
Inner Mongolia. The proposal
has been approved, and these
branches are being established
by the postal authorities.Russian Loans in Japan.
While a new issue of Russian
Treasury Bills for ¥50,000,000
has been made recently for the
conversion of old bills due on
February 15, the proposed fis-
cal of further big loans in Japan
is reported from Russia. A
Petrograd dispatch to the Osaka
Mainichi says that the Russian
Finance Department has formed
a plan to issue short-term
Treasury Bills for ¥30,000,000 on
the Japanese market, and is also
considering a proposal to raise a
loan of ¥250,000,000 in Japan in
the shape of bonds bearing interest
at 5 1/2 per cent and redeemable in
10 years.British Control of Rice.
A few days ago private despat-
ches reported that the British
Government would take over the
control of the import of rice. In
this connection, the Japanese
Consul-General in London sends
the following report to Tokyo:—
"In future the British Govern-
ment will control the importation
of rice into Great Britain. Hold-
ers of stocks are to sell them as
agents of the Government in
consideration of a commission to
be given them by the latter. As
to consignments which have not
yet arrived, the Government will
buy them at a stated price."K.C. And Publisher.
London Dec. 28.—The death of
Mr. Reginald J. Smith, K.O.,
principal of the famous publish-
ing firm of Smith, Elder, and Co.,
was announced yesterday. Mr.
Smith, who was 59 years of age,
had been ill for some time. Death
was due to a fall from a window,
and an inquest will be held to-
morrow. Mr. Reginald Smith was
a brother-in-law of Mr.
George Smith, the most famous
member of the firm, and
Raskin's friend. He joined the
firm in 1894, and had been editor
of the Cornhill Magazine since
1897. At the Bar he "devilled"
for Sir Charles Russell (Lord
Russell of Killowen) for eight
years before taking silk himself
in 1894.Bank for Chongsha.
Negotiations for the establish-
ment of a Sino-Japanese bank,
which were interrupted owing to
internal disturbances in China,
were resumed recently and have
now come to a definite conclusion,
reports the Japan Advertiser
which goes on to say that the de-
clared capital of the bank will be
¥1,000,000 the first payment
called for being ¥250,000. The
board of directors will include
Messrs. Tatsu Kihai Kurachi,
Keigi Otsuki, Toyotaro Ono, and
Yu Sei-pak, a Chinese, and the
board of auditors, Messrs. Kaku
Mori, and Shu Yi-ko. The head
office of the bank will be opened
in Chongsha, and Mr. Shioichi
Uyeda will be the manager. The
business of the bank will be com-
menced on March 1.The Children of Japan.
The second of the Rev. Walter
Weston's lectures to young people
under the auspices of the Geo-
graphical Society on "The Chil-
dren of Japan" was delivered at
the Kensington Town Hall on 5th
alt. Japanese children, said the
lecturer, lived a good deal with
their elders, and thus were far
more old-fashioned than English
children. The boys were parti-
cularly precocious, and between
the ages of 10 and 17 objection-
able, yet their earliest training
impressed this upon them—that
the finest thing they could do in
life was to fight for their country.
He told the audience how prone
boys were to commit suicide,
frequently from over-study, and
how all girls had a touch of red
in their dress until they were
married; he also touched on their
customs and habits, on their
studies during meals, and on
their intense love for flowers and
beautiful things.For a good solid meal & a
cup of Tea, & a good
night's sleep, go to the
"The Challenge Baby Grand"
at Robinson's.

NOTICES.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety or dainty dishes at the ALEXANDER CAFE is sure to tempt

Tel. 482

Tel. No. 1219.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Liquidators.

Give Instant Relief

No matter what your cough may consist of, whether
**ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
 BRONCHITIS, OR
 ORDINARY COUGH,**

-you will find in this lozenge promptly
 a refreshing power that is simply
 unequalled.

TAKE FOR
 relief to your
 throat and
 chest.

ON HAND
 at all
 Chemists
 and Druggists.

FOR SALE.—YACHT M. B.
LOLLO yawl-rigged, 7½ h.p.
motorcraft M engine, (Kero-
ne) 36' long, 8' beam complete
with dinghy, code flags, anchors,
etc 7 knots. Apply Mess Pres-
ident 75th Punjab. Kowloon.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

W. R. LAXLEY & CO., YORK BUILDINGS

ALL BRITISH MADE



POPULAR PRICES

ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES

THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR DEPENDS ON THE CONDITION OF YOUR SCALP.

USE

WATSON'S - RESORCIN - HAIR WASH

The HAIR TONIC that Kills The DANDRUFF GERM. Cleanses the Scalp & thus Produces a Luxurious & Healthy Growth.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A.S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG AND CHINA.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

TUDOR-DAVIES.—Jan. 5, at Kew, Georgiana Frances, widow of Henry Tudor-Davies, Commissioner of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, in her 87th year.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1917.

THE WAR OUTLOOK.

All indications appear to point to the probability of large and decisive war operations in the near future. The worst of the winter is now over, and on all fronts there is a significant measure of liveliness which may be taken as the prelude to yet another Spring Campaign—a campaign which, the Allies are confident, will lead up to the decisive point of the war, even if it does not spell Germany's immediate and final defeat. Everybody recognises that in the coming offensive huge sacrifices of life will have to be made—more tremendous, probably than either side contemplates at the moment. But, as Sir Douglas Haig, says, the fighting will likely be more on the lines of battle for which the British soldiers have been longing. Trench warfare will give place to a war of movement. And it is a confidence in their ability to smash the Germans in clean, open fighting which makes the British soldiers eager for the coming fray. Outside that factor also is the knowledge which the Allies have that, if it comes to a question of sheer man power, they can comfortably outlast the foe ranged against them.

In regard to Germany's actual strength in men, very much has been written and said, but the position still appears to be far from clear. There are those who have told us that Germany has long since reached her climax in man-power and is now declining in strength with every man she loses. That may or may not be so—it assuredly is not safe to count on such a theory. But whatever the Teutonic strength may be in other theatres of the war, there is certainly no conclusive evidence that it is lessening on the Western Front, where, according to the Times military correspondent, the enemy now has 186 Divisions, as compared with 128 in November. That fact, together with the recent utterance by the British Generalissimo, confirms a general acceptance of the theory that it is on this particular front that the war will be decided. Both Britain and Germany appear to be agreed on that point. The only question that remains is whether Germany will be content to rely solely on her military power, or whether she will, as the Times correspondent suggests, risk a great sea and land offensive with the express object of defeating Britain, her "most hated and most obstinate enemy," to use the words of the Kaiser.

It has always been considered probable that, in the last resort, Germany would risk a final plunge by bringing her Navy out. For well over two years now the British Navy has patiently waited for that hour, and our sailors would right heartily welcome the long sought opportunity to try conclusions at sea, not on a bit-and-run-away basis, but in a square fight to the finish. Germany, we know, is reaching the end of her tether. That is why she has shown her recent anxiety to discuss peace. But the creation of a great and powerful Navy has to be justified somehow before the end comes, and it would appear that the German people have been dragged into the belief that victory can yet be won on the sea. Hence there may be a deal more than mere imagining in the suggestion of the military expert quoted that Germany may even risk the loss of her Fleet in an attempt to gain sufficient control of the sea as to be able to land troops on English soil. We can only hope that she will, for there could only be one result in such a desperate venture—complete and ignominious defeat for the enemy, and the speedy conclusion of peace. It is to attain these last-mentioned aims that the Allies have stayed their all, and, whether the German effort follows the lines suggested, or whether it assumes some other form, these are the results which will be finally achieved.

An Unfortunate Incident.

In another column we published a letter signed "Disgraced." The writer brings very serious charges against some men of the Shropshire Regiment, and we trust that these will be sifted with very great care, for the sake of all concerned. We have heard different accounts of the incident and are unable to say which is the correct one; but this much seems clear: that a Chinese was attacked with quite unnecessary violence by a European soldier, and so badly knocked about that it was necessary to take him away on an ambulance. Meanwhile we cannot learn that the referee ordered the Shropshire man to the field. It is to be hoped that the commanding officer of the regiment has been informed of this exploit of one of his men. We Britishers have, for many years past, been telling the Chinese that we are sportsmen in the best sense of the word, and we may be quite sure that they will all be specially edified by this exhibition of our love of fair play. We are prepared to be told that there was provocation, but we very strongly decline, beforehand, to accept that idea. No provocation in the world is great enough to justify such violence towards a Chinese as would necessitate his going to hospital. From all we can glean, the attack was just a senseless showing off of superior strength, and we greatly regret that no Britisher present treated the striker to some of his own medicine.

A Hard Case.

On Saturday we reprinted from a Home paper an account of some rather painful bungling in connection with the Government's attitude towards a Blue Funnel skipper, who has the ill luck to be of German extraction. Captain Reipenhansen's father left Germany as a boy, went to live in Scotland, became a British subject and married a Scotch woman. Their son was born in Dundee and cannot speak or read German; yet now the Admiralty has discovered that he is not fit to be trusted with its secret orders—which of course means that he is thrown out of employment and his owners lose a trusted and valuable skipper. The principle of the Admiralty is an excellent one, and a very welcome change from the old policy of giving important posts to Germans and pro-Germans; but Sir Edward Carson should surely be willing to admit the exception that exists to every rule and to judge of a special case like the present one purely on its own merits. Why a man like Captain Reipenhansen should be deprived of his living at a time when our Government is paying enormous salaries to purely British enemy sympathisers, it is not easy to understand.

The Cornwallis-West Scandal.

Home papers give, at greater length than Reuters' wire of last month, the unsavoury story concerning Mrs. Cornwallis-West and Sir John Cowan, the Quarter-master General, in connection with the persecuting of a young Lieutenant. It is not a pretty story, nor is it by any means a new one, and our only interest in the matter is that we are very curious to know if General Cowan has been deprived of his post, and if Mrs. Cornwallis-West has been arrested for "giving untruthful evidence" before the Military Court of Enquiry. If not, why not? The injured party in the case, Lieutenant Barrett, is a respectable young fellow who has risen from the ranks and who is keen to progress in his profession. Because he declined to listen to the blandishments of this elderly Zolaika, she trumped up charges against him, and the Quarter-master General appears to have put the War Office (very much without its own consent or knowledge) at the lady's disposal—to the extent of getting the Lieutenant drafted into another battalion. Since Reuters' wire, more than a month ago, we have heard nothing further—except of course the amplified story in papers now arriving—and we are wondering if the Government at Home has done what is obviously its duty.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS A BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IMITATING A GOOD MAN AND COUNTERFEITING HIM.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar demand to-day was 2s. 4.7/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the fiftieth birthday of H.R.H. the Princess Royal.

Kailan Output.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending February 3 amounted to 24,485 tons and the sales during the period, to 43,797 tons.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Great Northern Telegraph Co., \$50.

Forthcoming Marriage.

Among the forthcoming marriages is that of Mr. Henry E. Holland, merchantile assistant, and Miss Margaret Elsie Bullen, who is staying at the King Edward Hotel.

Returned to the Colony.

Dr. W. W. Pearce, M. D. returned to Hongkong on Saturday from Home leave, having travelled by the C.P.E. route. Mrs. Pearce is remaining at Home for the present.

War Comforts.

The Union Church Ladies Working-Party has this week despatched a box to the Officer Commanding 22nd Scottish Horse in France, containing:—100 pairs of socks, 13 pairs of mittens, 4 pairs of knee caps, 23 mufflers, 81 shirts, 81 handkerchiefs and 60 towels.

Victoria Theatre.

Another good programme at the Victoria Theatre on Friday and Saturday attracted full houses. In addition to further instalments of "The Iron Claw" serial, a splendid Pathé Gazette and new set of war pictures were shown; also a very good descriptive film showing the wonderful acrobatic turn of the two Blumes. To-night there will be a special band performance.

A Big Theft.

A big theft has been reported by an accountant living at 61, Wing Lok Street, who says that early on Saturday morning some person entered his house by breaking a glass door of the verandah. The thief stole \$2,210 in money, jewellery valued at \$750, and clothing to the value of \$305—\$3,265 altogether.

Back from America.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with importing one automatic Colt pistol and 200 rounds of ammunition. It was stated that the man had just arrived from America and that when he saw the Police he threw the ammunition on the deck of the steamer. His Worship imposed a fine of \$250 and ordered the arms to be confiscated.

KIDNAPPED.

A Girl Sold for \$50.

The story was told before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, of how a girl, aged six years, was kidnapped from a village near Canton and later sold in Hongkong for \$50.

The defendant, a relation by adoption, to the child's mother, admitted the kidnapping. It appears that the father of the child died some time ago and the family had gone to worship at the tomb, when, on the way home, the defendant offered to carry the child, and, taking a bye-way, disappeared. He brought the little girl to Hongkong and offered to sell it to a woman claimant for \$50. The woman refused and next day the defendant went back to her, with a note purporting to be from the child's mother, saying she was willing for the girl to be sold. The child was then purchased for \$50. Later, on coming to Hongkong to search for the girl, the mother met the defendant, and eventually he took her to the house where the child was.

His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THE GERMAN "INVASION."

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir, If the Hun really contemplate an invasion of England, we shall notice a very sudden stoppage of all submarine piracy shortly. All submarines will be withdrawn to refit, and, when all is ready, the Hun Fleet will put out escorted by about half their total submarines and the remainder will escort the transports.

During the general action between the Fleets, the transports will make their effort, and, with possibly 100 submarines to convoy them, they have a fair chance of leading a small portion of their infantry. But it takes many hours of uninterrupted work to land horses and guns, which they would not be allowed to do, so that such an effort would only result in hastening the end that we all hope for.

There is no doubt that the losses in ships and men would be awful, but there is nothing to be nervous about.

Yours etc.

THE NON-EXPERT.

Hongkong, Feb. 17, 1917.

"GERMAN BRUTALITY."

Sir,—Residents of Hongkong were treated to a glimpse of "German brutality" at Happy Valley on Saturday last, when a young Chinese player of the South China Athletic Club, who had been ordered off the field by the referee, was brutally and cowardly assaulted by a number of the K. S. L. I., presumably from the "D" Company, with boot and fist.

For some reason or other, the referee failed to order the aggressor (a member of the K. S. L. I.) off the field, presumably because he was a white man, and the other a Chinese. But this has nothing whatever to do with the brutal assault referred to.

A number of the special police were on the spot and doubtless can confirm what I have written above. They endeavoured to rescue this poor Chinese from the clutches of the soldiers, but were unsuccessful; in fact, one of them got a couple of knuckles himself; and had it not been for the timely arrival of a couple of officers from the regiment, it is no exaggeration to say that the young Chinese referred to would have been mauled to death. As it was, he was left unconscious on the ground, bleeding from the mouth, and meaning, and was later taken to the hospital.

In this connection it is gratifying to note that such a dastardly outrage had not the approval of the European spectators, for a number of well known business men, as well as a few of the soldiers from "T.4" company, frankly resented such dirty conduct and were heard to pass the remark that the offenders should be severely punished.

It is to be hoped that they will, in view of the good work which the Chinese of Hongkong are doing for the British cause. In conclusion, I may say that it is no credit to "D" company to win a coup by employing such dirty and low tactics. From the start they failed to "play the game," and, time after time, instead of going for the ball, they went for the man.

Enclosing my card,

Yours, etc.

DISGUSTED.

Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1917.

A Real Londoner Honoured.

Sir Edward Smith, who was in the recent honours list, is a real Londoner, and was born in Chelsea 57 years ago. He is chairman and financial director of the Royal London Insurance Office, with which he has been associated since 1877. As a member of the L.C.O. Sir Edward has done good work, and has reached the position of deputy-chairman. In addition to his position as chairman of the Division of Magistrates, chairman of the Standing Joint Committee of the Justices for London, a member of the Fire Brigades Committee, chairman of the Appeal Tribunal for the County of London, and a trustee of the Royal London.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"Any question put by the visitor was answered by the head of the Sanitary Department."—If the answers were as illuminating as some of that functionary's published statements, the questioners must indeed have felt that they had obtained a real grip of the subject in hand.

"His reports may have to be cut down by the sub-editor, but if he knows his work, this will not be because they are jargon and pleonastic."—This is presumably a quotation from the Reporter's Handy Guide to Knowledge.

Almost the only people not satisfied with the establishment of a local man-power board are some of those who have been saying, for the past two years, that they would go the Front like a shot if they weren't retained here by force.

"We are sincere friends with the German people." (President Wilson, in a recent speech.)—Basing our deductions on the President's unreadiness to quarrel with the murderers of his own countrymen, we too had arrived at that conclusion.

"Menagerie at Kowloon," says a local paper.—Only one?

The same journal informs us, in its telegram columns that, "North-east of Versailles we ejected three aeroplanes."—The chuckers-out in those regions must be some men.

Says a Manila paper's headline: "San Agustin up for Assistant Director."—The prefixing of a simple "Senior" or "Mr." would at least have saved us the trouble of wondering whether the prospective official hailed from Canterbury or from Hippo.

"Public Works in India" says the Times, but the Telegraph, being too much occupied with looking after Public Works in Hongkong, is no more than moderately interested.

"Robber Wearing General Lung's Uniform" is the headline which appears in a contemporary's "Chinese News."—As the case is entirely without precedent it would have shown a nice feeling in the editor, had he suppressed it.

Our congratulations this week go to our Educated Comp. for that he did set up the headline "Deutschland unser Allies," and to the Manila Daily Bulletin on publishing an excellent photograph of Sir David Beattie in uniform, and printing underneath it: "General Falkenhayn." We would also take this opportunity of putting our contemporary on the back for having, not long since, given its readers a print of Mr. Roosevelt, at the same time calling it Lord Derby.

"Bare Very Dull," says a local Metal Report, and we have found several people who hold quite the contrary opinion, while others say: "Never mind; wait till Race Week."

Talking of Race Week, it is earnestly to be hoped that special care will be exercised by the police during that time to arrest all Chinese found gambling for copper cash, and that offenders will be severely dealt with.

"Trawlers arrived at Rotterdam and sold their fish in the usual way," remarks Reuters—from which we gather that the power to curse, characteristic of the fish-seller, has been no whit abated by war conditions.

Not A Ground For Exemption.

"My nerves are very bad owing to my wife having run away with a Belgian refugee," stated an appellant at the Law Society Tribunal recently, adding that he was seeking a divorce. In reply to the chairman, Mr. A. E. Richardson, M.P., he said the petition was undefended.—The Chairman said that all you need do is to come up and give evidence. There is no ground for exemption and the case is dismissed.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The local correspondent who objected to "Hamburg Steak" will be interested to know that the merchants of Cheape say that "Berlin Wool" must have another name found for it; so a committee has been appointed to get one. Residents in London have often wondered as to the origin of their city's name; but the Berliner has written books and encyclopaedia treatises upon the derivation of Berlin. Says one: Berlin is bary's lious (heavy net), because the ancient Greek fishermen came to the Spree to get shiploads of amber. No, says Bismarck, the Prussian monarch; Berlin is simply Berlin, because the city is a pearl. A third declares that it derives its name from pri (near) and lin (a hill)—and there isn't a hill within ten miles radius of the Reichstag!

The War Loan rates of interest have set the calculators at work, says the Chronicle. Statistics are being produced to show how long an investment in the Loan will take to double itself. Thanks to logarithms and the formulae discovered by earlier mathematicians the computation is not difficult. Compound interest, the schoolboy's bete noir, loses its terrors with the rule of "divide 69 1-3 by the rate percent, and add 1-3 to the result" to get the period taken by a sum to double itself at compound interest. For example: At 5 per cent, the time is 14 1-5 years (69 1-3 ÷ 5 = 13 13-15; add 13, and the result is 14 1-5).

Richmond Park, part of which is to be "ploughed up" was the creation of Charles I., who was actuated by anything but patriotic motives. Having long cast covetous eyes on Sheen Chase, which seemed to offer exceptional facilities to gratify his passion for hunting, he announced his intention in 1637 of enclosing some 2,000 acres and stocking it with deer. There was immediate outcry from the numerous freeholders, copyholders, &c., concerned, whose protests were backed by Archbishop Laud and the Lord Chancellors, but Charles, holding that all rights were subservient to the divine right of kings, ignored them and built a lofty wall ten miles in circumference around his ill-gotten hunting-ground.

While the present war seems likely to produce a great increase in the number of small cultivators, says the Chronicle, the struggle with revolutionary France and Napoleon had exactly the opposite effect. Though agriculture was then exceptionally prosperous, it was only the big farmers and landowners who benefited. Farms steadily grew larger and fewer, and thousands of small cultivators, unable to stand the expense of enclosure or provide themselves with up-to-date implements, were pushed off the soil.

With money questions to the fore it should be recalled that just a century has elapsed since the gold sovereign reappeared in our coinage. The first sovereign, a noble piece, valued at twenty shillings and weighing 240 grains, was issued in 1489, and there were subsequent issues in the reign of Edward VI. After that it dropped out of use until 1817 when a new gold standard was established, and the guinea was displaced by a new coinage of sovereigns and half-sovereigns. The first issue, weighing 123 1/2 grains, was designed by Pistrucci, who introduced St. George and the Dragon in place of the shield which figured on the guinea.

A Fracas at Peking.

A rather serious fracas took place at Peking some days ago between some Japanese and German soldiers. One Japanese was injured. A Peking despatch says that a German officer subsequently proceeded to the headquarters of the Japanese troops and apologized for the action of his men. He expressed a hope that the Japanese would not retaliate.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)	SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 15 Mar.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 9 May.
Empress of Japan 28 Mar.	Empress of Japan 23 May.
EMPRESS OF ASIA 12 Apr.	EMPRESS OF ASIA 6 June.
Monteagle 14 Apr.	

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents,

or to REISS & Co., Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.....		
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.....	Tamba Maru Capt. Akamatsu T. 12,500 Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	THURS., 8th Mar., at noon. WED., 28th Mar., at noon.
CUTTIA via S'pore, F'ang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
KOBE Direct.....	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000 Yorofu Maru Capt. Hirata T. 8,000 Benten Maru Capt. Tomita T. 8,000 Tenshin Maru Capt. Shirai T. 8,000 Kikano Maru Capt. F. E. Cope T. 16,000 Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 10,000 Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama... Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SATURDAY, 24th Feb. FRIDAY, 23rd Feb. SUNDAY, 25th Feb. MONDAY, 19th Feb. WEDNES., 21st Feb., at 11 a.m. SATURDAY, 24th Feb. FRI., 16th Mar., at 10 a.m.
NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....		

Wireless Telegraphy. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MOEL, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	24th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.

1st class to London \$348 (£71.10.0), return \$696 (£122).
to San Francisco \$345, return \$690 (£122).
*Cargo only. *Proceeding to South America Ports.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SEAVARIES, MISSIONARIES etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to
T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change without Notice.
S.S. Tjisondari 19th Feb. | S.S. Tjikembang 13th Apr.
Bintang 18th Mar. | Arakan 14th May.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada. For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. S.S. CHINA WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU. APRIL 16, JUNE 23, 1917.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers. FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Sunning	20th Feb. at 4 p.m.
HONGKONG/HONGKONG.....	Chintiang	21st Feb. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming		21st Feb. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	22nd Feb. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	25th Feb. at d'light.
AMOY & SHANGHAI.....	Tamsui	25th Feb. at 10 a.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinbua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau." SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone No. 34. Hongkong Feb. 19, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilmancock		22nd Feb.	21st Feb.	SHANGHAI
Tjilatjap		22nd Feb.	28th Feb.	KOBE

"All steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy." "The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia." For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building. (16) Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATO, AMOY AND FOOCOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 20th Feb. at 11 a.m.
Haitan...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 23rd Feb. at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI.....	Wingsang	Tues., 20th Feb. at d'light.
SHANGHAI.....	Choyang	Wed., 21st Feb. at d'light.
SANDAKAN.....	Hinsang	Wed., 21st Feb. at noon.
HAIPHONG.....	Takking	Fri., 23rd Feb. at 7 a.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Feb. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Wosang	Sun., 25th Feb. at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta sailing at Singapore and returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and "han'hai," sometimes calling at "wau." Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the right ticket can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through tickets are issued to all Northern and Western Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, sailing at other times when no cargo is carried.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jassien, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Shanghai Shipbuilding Profits. Twenty per cent. dividend will be recommended at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. to be held on March 6, according to the statement of accounts just issued. The profits for the year ended December 31 were Tls. 313,074.38 to which is added Tls. 21,338.98 brought forward from 1915 account, and from this total of Tls. 334,413.36 the following accounts are deducted:—

Interest	14,802.26
Bad and doubtful debts	6,305.56
Depreciation	20,000.00
Directors' and auditors' fees	3,000.00
Managers' commission	19,983.36

Total... 64,091.18 This leaves a balance for distribution of Tls. 334,413.36, which the directors recommend for appropriation as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 20 per cent.	83,698.00
To place to reserve fund	50,000.00
To place to dividend equalisation fund	70,000.00
To place to depreciation fund	30,815.16
To place to purchase of materials equalisation fund	6,000.00
To carry forward balance	39,900.20
	334,413.36

A 30ft. Motor Tug-Boat. It was with much interest that the writer and several other gentlemen interested in large and tug-boat work in London attended the trial of a small motor towing-boat which is shortly to be used by a well-known manufacturer. This particular launch was by no means intended to replace the present type of steel tug used between London and Tilbury, but merely to demonstrate the utility of the paraffin motor and the ease of manoeuvring among shipping. The boat is built of teak specially strengthened at the bow to withstand extra pressure when pushing among river craft and for breaking through thin ice the dimensions being: length 30ft., beam 8ft., draught 3ft., and fitted with a 30 B.H.P. paraffin four-cylinder motor. The party assembled on the pier and watched this small craft make turn on circles, going astern, movements which were done with remarkable ease.

When under way with no load a speed of nine knots was obtained. When the spectators had gone on board the boat was attached to a barge of about 150 tons capacity, which was towed against and with the stream at a mean speed of 4½ knots. In order to obtain a greater efficiency with the propeller by reducing the high number of revolutions of the motor a reducing gear is fitted with a gear ratio of approximately 2 to 1; thus the propeller speed was brought down to 4½ r.p.m. As was stated above, this particular type of craft would not suit the very rough usage of the River Thames owing to its construction, but the outstanding advantages of a motor-propelled boat were quickly seen—one well-known barge builder and tug-boat owner remarking "that for certain in time this means of river transport will be universal. A representative of the builders summarised the advantages over steam briefly in the following points:—No standing-by charges; immediately the boat is required for service the engine is ready, and after "finishing with engines" has been telegraphed to the engine-room the engineer is free, there being no need for one to be in attendance, as is the case of the steam tug. Economy in fuel; ordinary paraffin is used by the engines, which is cheaper than coal, and in this case there is no consumption of fuel when the engines are not actually in use—the steam-driven machinery demands the boilers to be at work during the whole period of waiting. Immediate start obtained. This feature is of utmost importance; the motor can be started up immediately with the maximum power, whereas in the steam vessel several hours is required before full pressure of steam can be raised; if steam is raised quickly by forcing the boilers a great strain is put upon them, even causing them considerable damage. Labour saving is another point of importance. In the particular craft referred to above the engineer is the only man required to attend the engine, and by the placing of engine controls close to the steering wheel the whole boat is managed single-handed.

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—

York Building, Tel. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hong Kong, 50th Dec, 1916.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" March 1, May 21.
s.s. "ECUADOR" March 28, June 18.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" April 23.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to—

Company's Office in

Telephone No. 141.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

Chater Road.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

TUESDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 7 p.m.

N.B.—The Company's will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This Steamer connects with the returning Steamer from Macao at 7 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SAMUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HOTEL MANNING (First Floor) Opposite the Main Pier.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
11, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

E. HING

WING WOO STREET

SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON.
Telephone No. 944.

15, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)
Enables traders throughout the World to
communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in each class of goods. Besides being a
complete commercial guide to London &
its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial
and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the ports to which they
sail, and indicating the approximate
sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants,
etc., in the principal provincial towns &
industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of
Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise
their trade cards for £1, or larger adver-
tisements from £5.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED,
& REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED.
WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and
Retail Ironmongers. For Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store-
keepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 35, and
37, Hing, Lane 81, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 315.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery—before the war—
price. ALEXANDRA CAFE

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,
and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"G. APCAR"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge
will be landed at consignees' risk
and expense into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1917.

TIDE TABLE.

From 19th Feb. to 25th Feb.

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon.	11	11	11	11
Tue.	11	11	11	11
Wed.	11	11	11	11
Thur.	11	11	11	11
Fri.	11	11	11	11
Sat.	11	11	11	11
Sun.	11	11	11	11

m morning, a afternoon.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	26, Feb.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	1, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Te-y. M.	T. K. K.	6, Mar.
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	8, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	15, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Bintan	J. C. J. L.	8, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	24, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Teader	P. M. S. S.	26, Mar.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	28, Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J. C. J. L.	3, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Araka	J. C. J. L.	14, May.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	6, June.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	20, Feb.
Shanghai	Tijmanoeck	J. J. L.	21, Feb.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	21, Feb.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	21, Feb.
Shanghai	Chy-sang	J. M. Co.	21, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	21, Feb.
Hongay/Hongkong	Chinkiang	B. & S.	21, Feb.
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	22, Feb.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	23, Feb.
Haihong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	23, Feb.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24, Feb.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	24, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	24, Feb.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25, Feb.
Kobe Direct	Boston M.	N. Y. K.	25, Feb.
Amoy and Shanghai	Tamui	B. & S.	25, Feb.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	25, Feb.
Kobe	Tijitajap	J. C. J. L.	28, Feb.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

CONSIGNEE:

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CITY OF VIENNA"

Captain J. W. PARRINGTON,
having arrived Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports and
Exports, Hongkong, before Bills
of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, 20th
inst., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be
recognised.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns, and all goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 21st
inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th February, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

THE "ABAD" S.S. LINE.

NOICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Co.'s Chartered Steamship

"BANDAI MARU"

having arrived Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company's Godowns at
Kowloon, where each consigna-
ment will be sorted out mark by
mark and delivery can be ob-
tained as soon as the Goods are
landed.

Goods not cleared by the 19th
February, 1917, will be subject
to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by the undersigned in
any case whatsoever.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignees and the Co.'s
representatives by appointment.
All claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1917.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

KINGSCLERE HOTEL.

Bennett Mr & Mrs
H. S.
Brown Mr & Mrs
C. B.
Buchanan Mrs G.
Bolton J. W.
Carleton Vice Com-
and Mrs A. E.
Gordon J. H.
Dunbar Mr & Mrs
Dunbar Miss L.
Faulstich Mr & Mrs
S. H.
Faulstich Dr &
Mrs O. M.
Herbert R. G.
Hogeworth W. E.
Hurley Mr & Mrs
Hurley Master
Jones Dr & Mrs E.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Abrams L.
Baillie R.
Bailley Dr & Mrs
J. B.
Chamner L.
Edmonds Mr & Mrs
Guthrie Miss M.
Gibson T. C.
Harding Mrs J.
Hudson Capt & Mrs
Hedrick A.
Ingman Dr J. H.
Johansen H. W.
Kane Mrs B.
Kilby Mr & Mrs
Lewis H.
Lander Mr & Mrs
Lodge Mrs Wm Geo
& Capt
Love Dr H. F.
Morrison L. L.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cocoon Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, Tires and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLUES	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OF WATER AT LOW TIDE	SIZE OF TUGS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100' (top bottom)	20'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210'	70'	20'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210'	70'	20'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	210'	70'	20'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 5, Kowloon	210'	70'	20'	10'
TAI-KOKEE				
Compass Slip, Tai-Kokee	400'	70'	20'	10'
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock, Aberdeen	250'	70'	20'	10'
Patent Slip, Aberdeen	250'	70'	20'	10'

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. K. 55.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, S.S.C. M.L.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRAZILIAN VESSELS TEST GERMANY'S THREAT.

Paris, February 16.
A telegram from Rio Janeiro states that three Brazilian vessels have sailed for Europe since February 1.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Amsterdam, February 16.
The "Korrespondenz Norden" says the decision of the United States to permit the arming of American merchantmen has increased the chances of war because it deprives the submarine commanders of the last chance of placing the passengers and crew of American vessels in safety.

Washington, February 16.
The Germans have ordered the lowering of the American flag from the American legation at Brussels.
Official quarters admit that this has greatly added to the tension of the situation.

London, February 16.
In connection with the German announcement permitting Americans to continue relief work in Belgium and northern France, Reuter learns that America has consented on the understanding that the same conditions apply as heretofore.

Berne, February 16.
The Kaiser's visit to Vienna is largely due to apprehensions of the Austro-Hungarian attitude towards Germany arising from the recent ministerial official, and court changes. Several of the new officeholders are wealthy and it is considered that they are indifferent to Viennese financial interests which are dominated from Berlin. Count Tisza, a strong pro-Kaiserite, is the only old minister who remains in order not to risk Germany's great displeasure.

Washington, February 17.
The demand mentioned on 16th inst. has been delayed pending verification of the newspaper report that the Yarrowdale prisoners have already been released.

The State Department has enquired through the Spanish Embassy in Berlin the reason for the delay in the departure of the second train load of American officials.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

Athens, February 16.
A decree orders civilians to deliver their arms within five days under penalty of confiscation and a fine.

LATEST NEWS OF SUBMARINE WARFARE.

London, February 16.
The following sinkings are reported:—The steamers Clifia, Ferga and Margarita (British) and three English trawlers; total 5,000 tons.

London, February 17.
The captain of the sunken trawler Mary Bell has been taken prisoner.

Amsterdam, February 16.
Count Reventlow, in a newspaper comment on the House of Lords submarine debate, claims that the previous submarine campaign was not overcome by the British measures but by the threatening diplomatic intervention of America. He feebly retorts to Admiral Jellicoe's statement made in the House of Lords, on 13th Sept.

THE INDIAN SILK INDUSTRY.

London, February 16.
In a paper before the Society of Arts, Professor Maxwell Lefroy said that the great obstacles to the development of the silk industry in India were the sweated condition of a large proportion of the workers, lack of enterprise, business capacity and commercial honesty, and the enormous profits required by European capitalists. If there was a demand for raw silk products India could meet it if the English manufacturer plainly stated his requirements.

Lord Islington, who presided, said that the difficulties were formidable but not insuperable. The industry had retrogressed in some parts of India, but the demand for silk had increased and the Raj was now considering the report of the committee appointed in 1915 to inquire into the industry.

SILVER MARKET REPORT.

London, February 16.
The silver market is quiet and featureless.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 17.
The scene of the fighting in Champagne is thirty miles east of Rheims. It is the biggest infantry action on this front since January 1916, when the Germans made their final but fruitless effort to recapture some of the ground lost to the French offensives on September 1915. It is difficult to see what strategical is a preliminary move to the German campaign of 1917, but it is more probably a defensive action designed to protect important communications, especially the Chalence-Beaumont railway, which here runs parallel to the front for fifteen miles. Its loss at any point would paralyse the whole German position. The French who are at Ture, only 11 miles distant from the railway, made several raids in this sector earlier in the week and the Germans may have anticipated the French plan to cut the railway.

A French communique states:—In the Champagne region there was mutual artillery activity in the sector of Maisons-de-Champagne.

In Alsace one of our detachments penetrated the German salient of Amerswiller, and completely wrecked it, the enemy suffering heavily.

We brought back prisoners.

London, February 17.
A German official wireless report states:—We repulsed a strong English attack southwards of Miraumont. French advances westward of Berry-au-Bac and southward of Ripon failed.

Our aeroplanes copiously bombed important establishments behind the front and blew up several ammunition dumps on the Somme.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, February 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that by a successful operation on both banks of the Ancre this morning we progressed considerably. We attacked to the south of the river and captured positions on a front of one and a half miles opposite the villages of Miraumont and Petit Miraumont. We penetrated over a thousand yards and advanced over a line within a few hundred yards of Petit Miraumont. We captured to the north of the river an important position on the upper slopes of the spur. To the north of Baillecourt Farm on a thousand yard front, we successfully repulsed a counter-attack. The enemy's losses were heavy and we made prisoners of 293 of whom six were officers.

We carried out raids to the south of Neuve Chapelle and north-east of Ploegsteert and reached the second line at the latter. A large number of the enemy were killed and many dugouts were destroyed. We repulsed hostile parties west of Lens and east of Givenchy.

London, February 18.
A French communique states there was an intermittent cannonade on most of the front it being especially active in the direction of Ribecourt.

London, February 18.
A German evening official statement reports strong artillery fire on the Ancre. In the forenoon fresh infantry engagements developed.

THE WAR LOAN'S SUCCESS.

London, February 17.
The consensus of opinion on the war loan is that it is the greatest financial triumph in the world's history. Estimates of the result vary from six hundred thousand to a thousand millions of new money but even the smaller figure far exceeds the anticipations of financiers who five weeks ago did not expect that more than two or three hundred more millions would be procurable from direct public subscription, especially as the loan was handicapped by the conversion of the operations of the loan of 1915, which included two hundred millions from banks, which at present have not participated, but are confining their efforts to generously assisting clients though it is no secret that they have arranged with Mr. Bonar Law that the money would be forthcoming whatever the result of the loan. The overwhelming public response leaves the banks free to assist the Government in any further war finance.

London, February 17.
The loan, in other words, shows that our huge financial strength is conveniently concentrated and remains in the country. The features of the subscription included attractive installment payment schemes by municipalities and employers; also sweepstakes one of which on the Stock Exchange resulted in a subscription of £21,000. The number of subscribers in 1915 was half a million. The indications of the number are now five million with a minimum subscription of 15/6d. compared with Germany's stalling. The War Savings Certificates are still most popular. Their sale at Post Office prior to the loan campaign was a million weekly and amounted last week to eight million sterling.

London, February 17.
It is unofficially estimated that from a thousand to twelve hundred millions of new money has been subscribed to the war loan.

IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

London, February 17.
The "Daily News" states that the Imperial War Conference has been postponed until April.

THE DIFFICULTY OF RESTRICTING IMPORTS.

London, February 17.
It is stated that the Government's chief difficulty in restricting imports from the dominions is the danger of excluding essentials like grain, sugar, timber and ores, while some financial arrangement will be necessary to support the exchange if silks, wines and fruits from France and Italy are stopped.

REBELS DEFEATED IN CUBA.

Washington, February 17.
There has been sharp fighting in Cuba. The rebels were defeated seventeen miles west of Havana.

ANOTHER NAVAL AIR RAID.

London, February 17.
The Admiralty announces that naval aeroplanes effectively dropped heavy bombs on Ghistelles aerodrome. They also bombed Bruges harbour and shipping yesterday.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

London, February 17.
An official message from Vienna reports:—Since morning the enemy has been attacking our positions west of Harstrau, north-east of the Ruzen Pass. Fighting is proceeding.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, February 17.
In Mesopotamia we took the offensive on Thursday on the right centre of the Dabra bend on the right bank of the Tigris. We secured our objective on a seven hundred yard front and extended our gains by bombing to a depth of five hundred yards on a thousand yard front. We easily repulsed the counter-attacks. Later the left centre secured its objective of a front of 800 yards and during the night cleared out the enemy from small areas securing the whole of the Dabra bend. We made prisoners of eighty-nine officers, of whom two were regimental commanders and three battalion commanders and 1,000 men. The booty includes five machine guns, 2,500 rifles and large quantities of munitions and stores. We advanced on Friday on a 1,200 yards front to the south of Humran Loop and are now holding the south-west corner of this end.

Two Turkish communique admit retirements on the Tigris following British attacks.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	s. 7115
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons	n. 375
North Chinas	n. 1.150
Unions	n. 3000
Yangtszes	n. ex 73 255

FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. 155
H.K. Fires	n. 3367

SHIPPING.	
Douglases	sa. 1113
Steamboats	s. 119
Indos (Def.)	s. 1127 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	n. 84 1/2
Shells	n. 106 1/2
Ferries	b. 83

REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. 1118
Malabons	n. x. d. 34

MINING.	
Kallans	n. 36 1/2
Langkats	s. 1.20 1/2
Rauts	s. 2.40
Tronohs	n. 28 1/2
Urals	n. 28 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H.K. Wharves	n. 33
Kowloon Docks	s. 1128
Shai Docks	s. 1.85

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. 93
H.K. Hotels	s. x. d. 107
Land Invest.	b. 91
H'phreys Est.	b. 6.50
K'loon Lands	n. 33
Shai Lands	n. 1.86
West Points	s. 73

COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	n. 1.145
Kung Yiks	s. 1.12 1/2
Shai Cottons	s. 1.12
Yangtszepoos	s. 1.54

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	b. 73 1/2
China Light & P. b.	1.60
Providents	s. 9.00
Dairy Farms	n. 25 1/2
Green Islands	sa. 11.50
H.K. Electrics	b. 49
H.K. Ice Co.	n. 160
Ropes	n. 34 1/2
Steel Foundries	n. 72.00
Trams, Low Level	n. 10
Trams, Peak, old n.	10
Trams, Peak, new n.	11
Laundries	n. 34 1/2
U. Waterboats	b. 153 1/2
Watsons	b. 62 1/2
Wm. Powells	n. 86
Morning Posts	n. 29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY
FEBRUARY 19, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.
Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/4 3/4
Demand	2/4 7/16
30 d/s.	2/4 3/4
60 d/s.	2/4 3/4
4 m/s.	2/4 11/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	100 1/2
T/T Japan	110 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	56 1/4
co & New York	
T/T Java	136
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	328 1/4
Demand, Paris	329

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/5 3/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/5 5/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/5 7/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 7/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	340 1/4
6 m/s. France	345 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	56 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	112 1/4
Demand, Singapore	100 1/2
On Haiphong	24 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	65 1/4
Sovereigns	8.40 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	47.70
Bar Silver, per oz.	33 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese, 20 cts pieces	4 1/2 dis.
Chinese, 10 cts	4 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	4 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 10 cts.	4 1/2 dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. EVERY 15 minutes
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	" " " " 10 "
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" " " " 15 "
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" " " " 20 "
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" " " " 25 "
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" " " " 30 "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" " " " 35 "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" " " " 40 "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" " " " 45 "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" " " " 50 "
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" " " " 55 "
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	" " " " 00 "
SUNDAYS.	
No train from 7.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. every day home	
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	
every quarter of an hour.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M. EVERY 15 minutes
8.00 A.M.	" " " " 10 "
9.00 A.M.	" " " " 15 "
10.00 A.M.	" " " " 20 "
11.00 A.M.	" " " " 25 "
12.00 P.M.	" " " " 30 "
1.00 P.M.	" " " " 35 "
2.00 P.M.	" " " " 40 "
3.00 P.M.	" " " " 45 "
4.00 P.M.	" " " " 50 "
5.00 P.M.	" " " " 55 "
6.00 P.M.	" " " " 00 "
SIXTH CARS on Week Days.	

